

INSTALLATION OF BISHOP O'CONNELL

Ceremony to Take Place at Sacred Heart Cathedral Tuesday.

THE CARDINAL WILL ATTEND

Many Great Dignitaries of the Church to Be Present—Bishop Northrop, of Charleston, Will Be Celebrant at High Mass. Guard of Honor of One Hundred Laymen.

Official Program

10 A. M.—Archbishops and bishops, with their chaplains, monsignori and faculty of the Catholic University, assemble at episcopal residence, 800 Cathedral Place.

10 A. M.—Clergy (other than aforementioned), deacons and outside, and monsignori assemble in pastoral residence, 823 Cathedral Place.

10:20 A. M.—Procession starts from pastoral residence along Cherry Street, by episcopal residence, where it is joined to the rear by procession from episcopal residence, the united line proceeding down Floyd Avenue to the cathedral entrance. The highest dignitaries bring up the rear of the line of march in the order of their seniority in the episcopacy.

10:30 A. M.—Solemn pontifical mass, special sermon, ending with blessing by Cardinal Gibbons.

Heading of the papal bull. Transfer of jurisdiction from administrator to bishop-elect.

Act of loyalty and submission on the part of diocesan priests.

Address of bishop-elect to diocesan clergy.

Address of His Eminence the Cardinal.

Singing of the "Te Deum" by priests and people, assisted by the choir.

Procession files out in the same order in which it entered.

Presided over by Cardinal Gibbons himself, the highest dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church in America, the ceremonies at the Cathedral of the Sacred Heart incident to the installation of Bishop Dennis J. O'Connell as seventh Bishop of Richmond, next Tuesday will be conducted with all the circumstance and splendor which the ancient church of St. Peter has perfected through the centuries. Archbishops, bishops, monsignori, presidents of colleges, priests and laymen, representing every State in the South and many of the North, will gather to lend distinction to the event and to witness the elevation of a great priest to a great chair.

Every detail for the exercises of installation is now complete, a number of committees having been at work on the arrangements for the past three weeks. The two chief masters of ceremony, Very Rev. George A. Dougherty, vicar-general of the Catholic University, Washington, and Rev. W. Carroll Millholland, professor at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, were in consultation yesterday in regard to the plans for the ceremony. The two vicars-general of the diocese, and Father O'Reilly, pastor of the Cathedral of the Sacred Heart, and gave their approval to the arrangements. Both of them left for their homes last night, and will return Monday to stay until the ceremonies are over.

Cardinal Gibbons in Charge.

By virtue of his seniority in the episcopacy and because of the fact that the see of Richmond, of which he was once bishop, is under his jurisdiction, Cardinal Gibbons will nominally at least be in command of all ceremonies. It was the cardinal who, upon the death of Bishop Van de Vyver, appointed the administrator for the see of Richmond until a regular bishop should be elected, and it will be under his guidance that the administrator, Very Rev. J. J. Bowler, will vacate his high office in favor of the bishop-elect.

The cardinal, upon the arrival of the procession at the church, will take the throne of the deceased bishop and will retain it throughout the entire ceremony. The bishop-elect will be seated on a raised dais directly opposite. The cardinal will have his personal attendants Very Rev. E. B. Dyer and two deacons of honor, to be selected later. Bishop-Elect O'Connell will be attended by two deacons of honor, Rev. John H. Doherty, pastor of St. Mary's Church, Norfolk, senior priest of the diocese, and Rev. H. J. McKeefry, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Richmond, senior irreverent pastor.

Papal Bull From Rome.

The central feature of the installation ceremony will be the reading of the papal bull, which will follow high mass. The bull is the official documentary notification from His Holiness Pope Pius X. to the people and clergy that Bishop O'Connell has been appointed Bishop of Richmond, and invests him with jurisdiction over the see of Richmond. It is written in Latin, the official language of the Roman Catholic Church, and will very probably be read first in that tongue and then translated for the benefit of the lay audience.

After the reading of the bull, which will be the feature of the occasion, a sermon of the pontifical high mass, and will be preached by Rev. Edward M. Kearney, irreverent pastor of Holy Cross Church, Lynchburg.

Officers of Pontifical High Mass.

As officers of the pontifical high mass, the following have been appointed to posts of honor: Celebrant, Right Rev. Henry P. Northrop, D. D., Bishop of Charleston; Archpriest, Very Rev. J. J. Bowler, administrator of the Diocese of Richmond; Deacon, Rev. James T. O'Farrell, pastor of St. Joseph's (Continued on Sixth Page.)

DEATH REPORT OF TRAIN BANDITS

Two Robbers Are Slain by Nerry Express Messenger.

BALKED BY RUSE OF SIMPLEST SORT

Southern Pacific Train Held Up and Robbery Nearly Completed When Swift, Terrible Blow Lays One Highwayman Dead and Bullet Stops Career of Companion.

San Antonio, Texas, March 13.—Employing the simplest sort of ruse, a Wells-Fargo express messenger, with nerve aplenty, who knew how to deliver swift, terrible blows, balked the robbery of a Southern Pacific train early today by killing one of the highwaymen. The hold-up was staged near the Mexican border, on the eastern edge of the "Big Bend" country of Texas. For miles through the lone stretches of rolling prairie only scattered ranch houses relieve the land's desolation. The point where the train, No. 9, westbound, was halted is several miles east of Sanderson, in Terrell county.

David A. Trousdale, an express messenger, recently promoted to his run from the San Antonio office of the express company, prevented the robbery. One of the robbers, who held Trousdale at the point of a rifle in a corner, was ransacking the express car.

"I'm not going to scrap with you all," remarked Trousdale, as he conversed with the bandit. "I'm not going to fight with you."

"Oh, all right," replied the bandit. "Then you fellows will have to help us get this stuff across the Rio Grande."

"Why don't you pick up that package, casually inquired Trousdale, as he kicked at a small box on the floor of the car. "It's worth more than all the stuff you've got."

The robber stooped, deceived by the ruse, to pick up the package. Trousdale grasped a heavy mallet and struck. The bandit received the blow full on the head. He fell over dead. There was no alarm or outcry. Trousdale picked up the dead robber's gun and waited.

Meanwhile the second of the bandits had been working on the car ahead. When he completed his job he hurried back to the express car.

"Frank," he called, "the express messenger is coming. He's coming."

There was no answer. The robber swung himself aboard the car. As his form loomed in the doorway the express messenger fired. The bandit tumbled to the ground dead.

The bodies of the robbers were put in baggage car, and the train proceeded.

The bandits boarded the express at Dryden soon after midnight. Swinging on to the engine, they covered the driver, Grosh, with guns and ordered him to proceed till they told him to stop. Ten miles west of Dryden they gave the signal to halt. The conductor of the express, alarmed by the frequent stops, sent a negro porter ahead to inquire about the trouble. The negro was promptly covered with a rifle. Then the conductor crept up to the engine. Immediately he took could fire upon him. He hastened back and down the track. Walking several miles, he stopped a freight train and gave the alarm over the wire to Sanderson. Meanwhile the robbers were putting their plans for ransacking the express and mail cars into execution.

The sheriff of Terrell county tonight is searching for a third member of the band, supposed to have been posted near the hold-up scene with horses. Near the point where the train was stopped tracks of horses were found leading to the border. It is presumed the robbers, had they succeeded, would have made for Mexico.

The bodies of the bandits have not been identified. They are Americans. Whatever the robbers took from the mail car was recovered. Nothing was taken from the express car. The passengers were not alarmed. They knew nothing of the hold-up until after both robbers had been killed.

Trousdale is a native of Tennessee. He came to San Antonio several years ago, and until a few weeks ago was employed in the offices of the Wells-Fargo Company here. He is thirty-two years old.

PITNEY CONFIRMED

New Jersey Chancellor Takes His Place on Supreme Bench.

Washington, March 13.—Mallory Pitney, chancellor of the State of New Jersey, President Taft's nominee to succeed the late Justice Harlan on the Supreme Court bench, was finally confirmed today by the Senate by a vote of 69 to 25. Justice Pitney will take office on Monday.

These Republican Senators voted against him: Bacon, Burton, Chandler, Culberson, Gardner, Gore, Hitchcock, Johnson, Kern, Lea, Myers, Newlands, O'Gorman, Patterson, Tamm, Reed, Shively, Smith, of Georgia, Smith, of South Carolina, Taylor and Williams.

The Senate's consideration of Justice Pitney today was in the fourth executive session. It has had on his nomination and the vigorous fight which followed because of his decision in a glass-works' strike case did not abate until the last moment. The session lasted two hours.

Senator Reed, who has been prominent in the fight against the jurist's confirmation, declared that former Senator Murphy, of New Jersey, was one of those backing the nomination. He assailed Mr. Murphy severely and charged that Justice Pitney had been endorsed by two members of counsel for the Steel Corporation.

Senator Briggs challenged Senator Reed to divulge the source of his information, but he declined to do so. Justice Pitney's commission was signed as soon as the Senate had confirmed him.

YEAR'S EARNINGS WERE \$14,954,304

American Tobacco Company Makes Statement to Its Stockholders.

NOW CONDUCTED UNDER NEW REGIME

All Requirements Put Upon It by United States Court Have Been Complied With—Board of Directors Is Reduced From Twenty-Eight to Fifteen Members.

Report of American Tobacco Company for Fiscal Year Ending Dec. 31

Gross sales, 1911, \$101,943,159; decrease, \$498,128.

Net earnings, 1911, \$14,954,304; increase, \$564,752.

Division domestic companies, 1911, \$14,433,377; decrease, \$2,280,447.

Division foreign companies, 1911, \$14,888,020; increase, \$60,700.

Interest loan department, etc., 1911, \$4,107,373; increase, \$2,111,816.

Sundry income, 1911, \$716,380; increase, \$338,944.

Total, 1911, \$35,909,073; increase, \$854,721.

Interest 6 per cent. bonds, cancelled, 1911, \$3,441,411; increase, \$8,965.

Balance, 1911, \$35,905,459; increase, \$846,656.

Fixed charges, 1911, \$5,232,145; decrease, \$36,001.

Provision for dividends, 1911, \$30,633,144; increase, \$576,657.

Preferred dividends, 1911, \$4,721,316.

Balance, 1911, \$25,911,905; increase, \$879,657.

Common dividends, 1911, \$8,048,180; decrease, \$8,048,180.

Balance, 1911, \$17,863,725; increase, \$8,925,137.

Provision for retirements of bonds, 1911, \$4,261,183; increase, \$4,261,183.

Surplus, 1911, \$13,602,305; increase, \$1,062,954.

Previous surplus, 1911, \$61,119,901; increase, \$8,048,331.

Total surplus, 1911, \$74,722,296; increase, \$13,602,305.

Book value of sundry stocks ordered distributed to common stockholders by court, 1911, \$34,627,240; increase, \$34,627,240.

Surplus, 1911, \$10,949,947; decrease, \$21,024,044.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

New York March 13.—The American Tobacco Company reports for the fiscal year ended December 31 last a balance, after interest and the payment of preferred dividends of \$25,911,905. Sales for the year amounted to \$101,943,159 and the net earnings therefrom, after deducting all charges and expenses for management, etc., was \$14,954,304, leaving about 14 3/4 per cent. on the sales.

After deducting two dividends of 2 1/2 per cent. each and an extra dividend of 15 per cent. on the common stock, amounting to \$8,048,180, and after deducting \$4,261,183 for premium on the 6 per cent. bonds to be retired, less a discount on the 4 per cent. bonds to be retired, and after deducting \$4,452,242 representing the book value of sundry stock ordered by the court to be distributed to the common stockholders, there was left on December 31, a profit and loss surplus of \$25,911,905, including the previous profit and loss surplus on December 31, 1910, of \$61,119,902.

It is stated in the report that the capital stock of the company, its outstanding bonds, and the average during the year of its surplus, aggregated \$25,911,905, and the net income of the year, as shown above, was \$14,954,304, being about 12 1/2 per cent. thereon.

Disintegration Accomplished.

Reference is made in the report to the decree of the United States Circuit Court providing for the disintegration of certain of its assets, and the statement is made that this disintegration was accomplished prior to March 1. Reference is also made to the organization of the Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company, and the Lorillard Co., to which the American Tobacco Company has conveyed certain factories, plants, brands and business, and the capital stocks of tobacco manufacturing companies of the aggregate value of \$115,000,150, and received in payment therefor two per cent. and 5 per cent. bonds of the two companies, and also the 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and common stock of the par value in the aggregate of \$115,000,150.

Attention is called to the fact that as these two new companies began business on December 1, 1911, and since that time have been selling the various brands of tobacco purchased by them, the sales of this American Tobacco Company for the month of December necessarily decreased in comparison with the same month of 1910. It is further explained that although the distribution of certain stocks to the common stockholders of the American Tobacco Company, as provided by the decree, had not been actually completed by January 1, the directors prior to that date directed the distribution, which since has been fully accomplished.

The financial statement which the American Tobacco Company made public today shows the condition of the company as if the distribution had been completed before January 1. The stockholders are informed that all of the stocks and bonds of the two new companies received by the American Tobacco Company have been placed with the Guaranty Trust Company, which under the decree made the agency for transfer and redemption, partly for cash and partly for bonds of the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company and the P. Lorillard Company, as provided in the decree.

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

BOTH UNYIELDING IN THEIR DEMANDS

Neither Operators Nor Miners Will Recede From Position.

GIGANTIC STRIKE SEEMS PROBABLE

Industrial Concerns Already Gathering Vast Stores of Coal at Increased Price in Anticipation of Labor Struggle. Situation in Europe Rapidly Becoming Critical.

New York, March 13.—The anthracite coal operators and the United Mine Workers' of America alike profess to-night unyielding adherence to their attitudes concerning the miners' demands.

The situation looks very blue and the indications point to a strike, declared President John P. White of the miners. The operators say positively that they will make no concessions.

With the formal rejection of the miners' demands and the counter-proposition that the present agreement, which expires March 21, be continued for three years, the operators' committee of ten adjourned this afternoon until Friday noon. Adjournment was taken upon request of the miners' officials, who meantime will meet, consider the operators' reply and plan their procedure. Their decision, it is expected, will be announced at the joint meeting.

"We will not make any modification of our demands," declared President White this afternoon. "Beyond that, I cannot tell what will happen."

Commission Is Quoted.

The operators' reply is a document of approximately 2,500 words. It deals seriatim and in detail with the demands. The finding of the anthracite coal strike commission, appointed by President Roosevelt in 1902, is quoted against recognition of the union and the adoption of the operators' proposal. The reply disposes of the demand that the operators collect union dues of their employees with the declaration that the laws of Pennsylvania forbid their doing so. The contention board of the reply, "as is always ready to deal justly with grievances of employees and adjust them."

The operators reply of 1906 refusing the demand that the system whereby a contract miner has more than one working place and employs more than two laborers in the coal mines, is rejected in the present reply. Grievances concerning interference with check weighmen and check docking bosses, the operators declare, can readily be settled by the conciliation board. The demand for an eight-hour day is rejected. The operators declare that conditions have not changed since the anthracite coal commission recommended a nine-hour day, and that further to reduce the work day would seriously curtail production.

Advance Out of Question.

"It is out of the question to advance wages," reads the reply. "We can in some manner realize from the sale of coal produced a sum equal to the increase in wages." This increase, it is stated, would aggregate \$25,000,000 a year, and the whole advance, which would average about 6 cents per ton, would be borne by the domestic sizes of coal. The increase in the cost of producing anthracite coal in recent years has reduced the margin of profit to a point beyond which further reduction is impossible, the reply declares.

After urging the adoption of the counter proposition, the reply concludes that the strike "has not yet been reached, but we are not far from it. We cannot be parties to the termination of an arrangement which has made the anthracite region, for all interests involved, one of the most prosperous industrial districts in the country. We trust that your demands will be withdrawn. The responsibility for change in the present satisfactory condition of affairs must rest with you."

Gathering Vast Stores.

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 13.—Railroads and manufacturing companies, in anticipation of a suspension of mining operations in the bituminous coal district of Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia, April 1, when the existing agreement with the United Mine Workers of America will expire, are gathering vast stores of coal. Mines are being worked to capacity, and coal is being hauled to convenient points in such quantity as to create a car shortage, which further aggravates the situation.

In consequence of the heavy demand, prices are soaring, and run of mine coal, which early in the week sold at \$1.50 a ton at the mine, to-day brought \$1.75, with no promise of immediate delivery. It is stated that some coal has been sold in the West Virginia districts for \$2 a ton, an unprecedented price.

Trouble Is Spreading.

Berlin, March 13.—The coal miners' strike in the great German coal fields of Westphalia continues to spread. There are over 210,000 men now on strike, and the situation is becoming worse everywhere. It has taken a most serious turn in several districts and has resulted already in a fatal conflict between the police and the strikers in the district of Herne. The feeling among the men is increasing in intensity owing to the rigid repressive measures of the authorities, and it is officially reported here this evening that troops will be called out if the police prove inadequate to deal with the situation. The cavalry regiments stationed at Dusseldorf, Krefeld and elsewhere are held in readiness for order.

The mine owners and leaders of the Christian trade unions, whose members are rapidly breaking away and joining in the strike, which was brought about by the Socialist trade unions, evidently influenced by a feeling of solidarity or fearing an attack by the strikers, are clamoring for military assistance. Thus

(Continued on Third Page.)

Gets Share of Hawley Wealth



MISS MARGARET "CAMERON," whose real name, Sturges, has been revealed.

COLONEL NOW HAS PUBLICITY MAN FOR CRACK FLIER

Oscar King Davis Will Be "Assistant General Manager" of Campaign.

NEGROES ARE HEARD FROM

They Declare Taft Can Expect No Support From Them.

Washington, March 13.—The appointment of Oscar King Davis, head of the Washington bureau of the New York Times, as general publicity man and assistant to Senator Dixon in the Roosevelt national headquarters was announced to-day by Senator Dixon.

Mr. Davis, it was stated, is to be more than head of the literary bureau of the national headquarters; he is to be a working assistant to Senator Dixon and sort of an "assistant general manager" in the words of the Roosevelt campaign director. A further announcement of the selection of a well-known Middle Western Congressman to take active control of some of the Western work in the headquarters is expected within a day or two.

The Roosevelt headquarters to-day gave out a statement prepared at a conference of negro ministers in Washington, claiming to represent 10,000 negro voters, declaring for Mr. Roosevelt as the "friend of the negroes."

The statement is signed by Bishops J. S. Blackwell, of Indianapolis; E. T. Tyre, of Nashville, and G. W. Clinton, of Charlotte, N. C., and by over thirty negro ministers from various cities.

The petition addressed to negro voters, urges them to do all they can to aid in Colonel Roosevelt's nomination "and do all you can to compass the defeat of William Howard Taft, who thinks that 10,000,000 negroes should accept his appointment as an Assistant Attorney-General and a collector of customs as a patron for his g-grading Southern policy."

"If there negro bishops and ministers are correct in their signed statement that the colored voters will not support Mr. Taft if he is nominated," said Senator Dixon in a statement to-night. "It means the certain loss of the fifteen electoral votes in Indiana, twenty-nine in Illinois, eighteen in Missouri, three in Delaware, eight in West Virginia, twenty-four in Ohio, ten in Kansas and eight in Maryland. With the elimination of those 115 electoral votes, the nomination of Mr. Taft would mean political suicide."

Flashes His Speech.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., March 13.—After a hard day in his library, Colonel Roosevelt to-night finished the speech with which he is to open his campaign at Carnegie Hall, New York, before the Civic Forum next Wednesday night. In it he will discuss the general subject of the control of governmental agencies by the people and outline what he considers the chief issue of the campaign. It is expected that this speech will constitute the reply which he said last week he would make to President Taft's address in Toledo.

A delegation of five men from Vermont took dinner with Colonel Roosevelt. They told him the Roosevelt movement in their State was assuming such proportions that they thought almost all of Vermont's delegates to the national convention would be for him. Colonel Roosevelt was doubtful. He

(Continued on Third Page.)

HAWLEY'S WARD GETS HER SHARE OF HIS MILLIONS

Receives Town and City Houses and \$25,000 Annual Income.

SETTLEMENT IS MADE BY HEIRS

Life Story of "Woman of Mystery" Is Made Public—Known as Miss Cameron, Her Real Name Is Sturges—Befriended by Railroad King.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

New York, March 13.—A settlement has been made by the heirs of the late Edwin Hawley upon Miss Margaret Cameron, whose real name is Emma Sturges, by which the railroad man's "ward" will receive an annual income of \$25,000 from the Hawley estate for the rest of her life, when she marries or not. Edgington Towers, financier's magnificent country estate at Babylon, L. I., and his city residence at 19 East Sixtieth Street, together valued conservatively at \$1,000,000, already have been bequeathed by the heirs to her, with the contents of both houses.

This settlement was made to-day by John D. Stanchfield, attorney for the heirs. A letter written by Hawley just before his death played an important part in this settlement, which was finally arranged to-day. In this letter, witnessed by John Williams and Henry Peterson, the financier's head gardener and chauffeur, and addressed to his heirs, Hawley requested that Miss Sturges be provided for in the event of his death, and suggested the settlement as told. The heirs, acting under the advice of Mr. Stanchfield, have carried out the railroad man's desires.

Miss Sturges, since the death of Mr. Hawley, has been advised by former Judge Edward W. Hatch, of the firm of Parker, Hatch & Sheehan. Through the domestic policy of Mr. Stanchfield, who was retained by Walter S. Crandall and Frederick C. Crandall, nephews of Hawley, and William P. Hawley, a younger brother, heirs-at-law in the absence of a will, a perfectly amicable settlement with Miss Sturges has been effected.

Notoriety Makes Her Ill.

Miss Sturges is to-day ill in bed at the Hawley town house, on Sixtieth Street. She has been threatened with nervous prostration as the result of the notoriety caused by her connection with the life and affairs of Edwin Hawley. Mrs. Walter S. Crandall and Mrs. Seymour, one of Hawley's sisters, have been with her during her illness, and Mr. Stanchfield says the most friendly relations exist and have always existed between Miss Sturges and the members of the Hawley family.

"Miss Cameron, whose real name is Emma Sturges," said Mr. Stanchfield to-day, "is the daughter of a jeweler, who lived in Homestead, N. J., where she was born. Her mother, Mrs. Emma Sturges, was a very old friend of Edwin Hawley, having known him since his boyhood in Chatham.

"Owing to domestic unhappiness, the father and mother of Miss Sturges separated. Mr. Sturges was unable to provide for his wife and daughter. Mrs. Sturges appealed to Mr. Hawley. Emma Sturges was then fifteen years old. She was a bright, winsome girl, and Hawley took a great fancy to her. He immediately took care of her. She had been educated up to that time in a public school in New Jersey. Mr. Hawley made provision for her so she could have a very liberal education.

"At the age of twenty she became a permanent member of Mr. Hawley's household, her education having been completed. Mr. Hawley's brothers, sisters, nephews and other relatives lived with him at various times, and until Miss Sturges had sufficient experience to enable her to look after her education, some member of the Hawley family was always present to help her.

Looked on Her as Friend.

It was very necessary during Mr. Hawley's many and continued absences from his home, which his varied business interests made necessary, to have a woman look after his home, both in the city and in the country. No member of Mr. Hawley's family ever looked upon her other than as a friend. They imposed absolute confidence and respect in her.

"Miss Sturges changed her name to Margaret Cameron to avoid annoyance that might result if her girlhood friends should know of her position in the Hawley household. She continued to be on terms of intimate friendship with all the members of the Hawley family.

"Miss Sturges's mother died several years ago. Her father is believed to be dead. Her married sister, who at present is residing in the Bronx with her husband.

Mr. Stanchfield also announced to-day the arrangement for the administration of the estate. All the heirs, he said, have joined in transferring to Frank H. Davis, Walter S. Crandall, William P. Hawley and Charles E. Seymour as trustees the entire estate, except the houses. The trustees have power to deal with the principal as Mr. Hawley might, were he alive. By this plan the estate will be left intact.

Edwin Hawley died at his home in West Sixtieth Street on February 1. Margaret "Cameron," who had been his nurse throughout his illness, was kneeling beside him when the end came. Hawley had the reputation of being a cold, unapproachable man, and had few intimates in or out of his family. That was the reason that his apparent affection for Miss "Cameron" was considered all the more remarkable.

Few of the business associates of the financier knew the real position of Miss "Cameron" in the Hawley household. When Mr. Hawley had visitors

(Continued on Second Page.)

ICE-COVERED BATH FOR CRACK FLIER

Twentieth Century Limited Plunges From Rails Into Hudson River.

THIRTEEN PERSONS INJURED

When It Meets With Disaster.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 13.—Thirteen persons injured, several seriously, but none, it is believed, mortally, sums up to-night the casualties caused by the wreck of the first section of the southbound Twentieth Century Limited, the New York Central's crack flyer, as it tumbled from Hyde Park, near the city, this morning.

Running behind schedule at an estimated speed of sixty miles an hour, and rounding a curve close by the banks of the Hudson, the train struck a low bridge and plunged down an embankment and into the ice-covered river. The thick ice coating of the stream acted as a check to the rush of the cars and kept them from sliding into deep water, while the steel construction of the coaches probably prevented a far worse disaster. Had the river been free of ice, the derailed cars probably would have gone into deep water and many persons would have been drowned. As it was, the ice held the cars, but water entered some of the lower berths and gave many of the sleeping passengers an icy bath. All the passengers in the cars in the river were rescued without great difficulty. Flanks were run out to the car windows, and passengers made their way to shore over these improvised bridges.

Those of the injured who were unable to help themselves were carried out, and all those requiring surgical attention were placed on board other trains and rushed to New York City.

Second Disaster Averted.

The train was running in two sections. The second section was but ten minutes behind the first, and the wreck of the first had set a dangerous trap for it.

Frank Lee, conductor of the wrecked train, however, stepped onto the breach and saved a second possible disaster. Lee was in the rear of the observation car when the wreck occurred and was pinned underneath some seats. His head was badly cut and he was otherwise bruised, but he managed to extricate himself, and heading as he was from his injuries, ran back and flagged the second section.

Many of the passengers related thrilling stories.

"It was the worst wreck I ever saw and the escape of the passengers was marvelous," said J. J. Buratt, a New York Central official of Chicago. "We can all be thankful that we were in steel cars instead of the old type of wooden ones."

The train which was wrecked left Chicago yesterday afternoon. It was a little late in leaving Albany this morning, but on its ordinary running, it should have reached this city not much later than 9:19 o'clock. It was a few moments before 9 o'clock when it struck the broken rail and met with disaster. Five cars in all were derailed out of the seven which made up the train. In all there were about fifty passengers on the wrecked section, and according to those at the scene at the time of the rescue, nearly

(Continued on Second Page.)